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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1920
10,956

DON'T FAIL TO BE MADE.
This is always the year when a large number of voters is made. There is an eagerness to participate in the national election which is not so much displayed during other years when there is nothing but the local or state elections. This year the number will be greatly swollen because of the many women who have been given the right of suffrage. The number of to-be-made voters will therefore be unusually large. It is well to see that your name is thereon if you have handed in your application.
But sending in your application and getting on the to-be-made list does not make you a voter. It does not mean that you can participate in the coming election and it goes not mean that you have given this year that you should fail to qualify and take the election's oath.
For different reasons a heavy percentage of those who get onto the to-be-made list at any time previous to the making of voters fail to complete the requirements necessary to become voters. Such should not be the case this year, or in fact at any other time. Full advantage should be taken of the opportunity to become voters. Interest in other elections as well as national elections should be sufficient for everyone who is entitled to vote to do his duty. But to get the opportunity to vote it should not be overlooked that those who are not entitled to qualify should do so.
The making of voters will start on Saturday of this week in the town hall. Make it a point to go before the board of election and be made at as early a date as possible. The time is limited and all cannot be accommodated on the last day. Following Saturday the board will be in session for the making of voters on October 11, 13, 15 and 19. Additional days are provided this year in order to accommodate the large number. Unless it is an exception to the rule in such cases the rush will not come on the first day. Therefore the effort should be to get there early.

THE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.
Whatever may be the attitude of the country in general toward the series of baseball for the world's championship in baseball it is evident that there will be no vacant seats at the grounds of the respective teams if good baseball is played. A one-sided series, however, shows decreased interest.
That the revelations which have been made concerning the series last year has put a damper upon baseball cannot be questioned. It has caused many who always insisted that the game was not on the level to rise up and declare "I told you so!" It has also destroyed for the time being at least the confidence of the great majority that the game was on the level. It has shown that it is possible to buy baseball players and that it is possible to throw games, however much this may have been doubted in the past.

Because of that baseball is going to suffer. There are more skeptics today than there were a few weeks ago. But it doesn't mean that baseball cannot come back. It demonstrates that players must turn their backs on enticements offered by gamblers and that managers must take early notice of the intimations that games are being thrown.
It is perhaps unfortunate for the present series that the revelations should have come just as they did. However, suspicion that the contending players in the present series might resort to crooked practice just because others have is most unjust to the members of the teams in the present series. The very fact that all players are going to be given a closer inspection than ever just because of the Chicago revelations should result in just that much better demonstration of baseball playing this year. It can be easily seen what the effect is of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs and no one more than the players themselves can prevent the game from being killed.

PREVENTABLE FIRES.
According to the report which has been made by the commissioner of public safety in the state of Massachusetts it is shown that fire losses for the past year in that commonwealth amounted to ten million dollars. This represents five-sixths of a million a month loss from damage to property without taking into consideration the additional losses that result from reduction or curtailment of production, the stopping of wages and the cutting down of profits.
Perhaps the more interesting statement in this connection, however, is that out of that loss last year investigation has shown that fires at which the losses totaled over three million could have been prevented and were due to carelessness. That brings to light a state of affairs which ought to arouse the public to a greater consideration of the importance of eliminating this waste. When fires are started through carelessness the losses that follow represent a waste just as much as if a similar amount of money had been thrown into the sea.
After it is over it is useless to cry. The milk has been spilt but every instance where a little attention would have overcome this waste should stand out as a danger signal against being a party to similar results. The fact that such losses can be avoided should be a sufficient reason for making all possible efforts to accomplish it, and it certainly warrants the expenditure of education which is constantly being carried on throughout the country for this very purpose. It is a movement that is most

commendable and when more are actively pushing it much different results will be shown.
It is not to be supposed that all the preventable fires will be checked before they start. That is an excellent goal but it is not likely to be gained, or at least not right away. That it can be approached much closer than it is there can be no question and with a recognition of the fact that a dollar saved is a dollar earned the objection is certainly worthy of the effort that may be required. And it is well to remember that all the preventable fires are not in Massachusetts.

WHERE THE PEOPLE WILL STAND.
President Wilson is again making a strenuous plea for the adoption of the league of nations and seeks of course the election of Governor Cox of Ohio to accomplish that end. He is making the same fight that he has been making ever since he returned from Paris.
The president maintains that the position taken by opponents of the league is regarded as the league will force us to do, especially the claim that it would make it possible for other nations to lead us into war. Is false. There are those of recognized ability who differ with him, taking the practical rather than the idealistic view of the situation and instead of displaying a willingness to change that position which raises doubts in the minds of a great number of the people of the country, there has been an insistence that the treaty be ratified as presented. Had there been a willingness to accept changes, or had the democratic members of the senate followed the lead of the league, the election of a league of nations would not be before us today.
Likewise there are those who maintain that the covenant does not mean what some claim it does but it is interesting to note in explaining such that they refer not to the particular clause of the covenant as it was brought forward but to some one of the reservations that was proposed but fell by the wayside.
In view of the stand which has been taken by the president when it was possible to have secured ratification in some form, it is most unlikely that his continued stand on the question is going to influence the country to which the matter is now referred. The distrust that was manifested many months ago in the league and the unwillingness to place ourselves under the guidance of some super government has grown instead of abated, and when the ex-assistant secretary of war, a warm admirer of the president, declares that his confidence is placed in Harding and what he can and will do with a republican congress in dealing with this matter, it is undoubtedly the same attitude that is going to be taken by the great majority of the people of the country in spite of the president's new appeal or his unyielding stand.

THE SLIPPING DEAL.
Not a little has been said since the government attached millions that were involved in a ship deal concerning the conditions which surround the agreement between the American Ship and Commerce corporation of this country and the Hamburg American line. It has been before the shipping board and Chairman Denison has given it his approval. He indicates that it will be an excellent thing for the country to have it go through and relying upon the statements that have been made to him he does not question the sincerity of the American corporation head, W. A. Harriman.
There are nevertheless many who do not agree with the head of the shipping board. They believe that it will mean the placing of American shipping at the disposal of Germany for the development of the trade of that country, and it is admitted that the purpose is to get hold of the carrying trade of the world by making the most of the routes which Germany was obliged to abandon. However, regardless of such progress as has been made in the matter there are believed to be perils which should not be disregarded and that the approval which is required from government authorities to make it a success should not be furnished until those have been set at rest.
It is interesting in this connection that Mr. Harriman has declared that he will submit to public scrutiny the full text of the agreement. That ought to show whether there are unwise provisions therein or whether there are clauses about which nothing has hitherto been said. The failure to permit the full agreement to be seen has increased the suspicion that all is not what it should be. That it is a plan that will greatly help Germany there seems to be no question but it is plainly evident that approval should be given to the taking of any detrimental step against our own interests without definitely knowing just what is going to be done.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
With the league games over it is certain that summer has really departed.
There are indications that it is useless to look for any immediate drop in the tax rate.
Unless we are greatly mistaken gamblers who bet upon the world series will go so without any inside assistance.
Comiskey has done a praiseworthy act in giving the faithful of the White Sox what their teammates made them lose.
With the census showing more people in cities than in the country it is no time to let up on the back to the farm movement.
From the impressions he has made on his swing around the circle Governor Cox probably wishes he had adopted the front porch idea.

The man on the corner says: There is not the same recklessness displayed by prices coming down as there was when they went up.
As to transportation costs, those who ride are willing to pay what is fair. It does not and cannot expect to get something for nothing.
The anti bolshevik forces are taking large numbers from the soviet government but in a country the size of Russia such numbers are not greatly missed.

As one of the leaders in the United States senate Connecticut owes it to itself to return Senator Brandegee to Washington and with a greater plurality than ever.
With the shoe workers and manufacturers of Lynn agreeing to arbitrate all disputes for the next two years it will be agreed that it is a capital arrangement provided it isn't scrapped in the meantime.

comparable and when more are actively pushing it much different results will be shown.
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HER TYPE OF MIND
"I'm sure I don't know what variety of mind I have," sighed Loretta. "There must be some sort of a technical name for it, but I don't know what it is."
"I should think you'd be glad to suspect you have any kind," her brother said, "and not worry over its name in Latin. What's the trouble with your alleged mind, anyhow?"
"It's what I call a place mind," you know," Loretta told him dolefully. "You see, I do things all the while mechanically. I hang my coat on the same hook every time and if somebody else gets ahead of me and hangs something there I am all upset. It's the same way when they move the furniture. I've been sleeping all summer on the third floor, you know, and now that I have moved down I am lost."
"The other morning I heard the telephone ring and I jumped out of bed to answer it. It was still quite dark and I bumped my head on the bookcase just because I have the kind of mind that remembered there wasn't any bookcase in the room I've been sleeping in. It was not impressed on my inner consciousness that I had to dodge any furniture when I bounced up in the dark."
"After all, it was probably the wrong number," said her brother, cheerfully. "What did it do to you?"
"It hurt my head in three places," Loretta told him severely. "I don't think you are very sympathetic. It took a piece off the fancy edge three inches long-off the bookcase."

"I thought it was a small matter at first," her brother said solemnly. "But now I am really worried." "I wondered if you had no heart. It hurt."
"Oh, I wasn't worried about you," he said calmly. "Your head will get over it, but hanging your coat cost money." "Heartless!" wretched!" cried Loretta, throwing a sofa pillow his way and hitting the lamp. "However, that tale was only to illustrate that peculiar brain of mine that gets accustomed to having things to a certain place and can't change easily. It's the same way with the faucets. In that room upstairs the hot water faucet is in the right hand one, and I've burned myself any number of times just because all the other hot water faucets are the left hand ones."
"You should take cold baths like me," Loretta pleaded. "Well, anyhow, to get to the point—"
"Oh, there is one, then?"
"I bought an alarm clock last week and when I got it home it wouldn't go." "Would that we had a clock to match!" Loretta cried. "I tried everything under the sun. Loretta went on unheeding. "I took it. I put it in a warm room. I moved it to a cool one. I oiled it. I read the directions, which simply said, 'Set and wind' and still it wouldn't go much better." "Why didn't you get the clerk to explain its mysteries?" her brother asked. "That's what I do when I buy a toy." "You pick out the prettiest salesman for the task," Loretta said. "And then when you get it home you can't make it go yourself. So you mail it to your nephew and say you would worry. I am quite accustomed to clocks and I thought I could wheedle this one into doing something if I tried long enough."
"You certainly had plenty of time on your hands."

"I even tried to shame it into going," Loretta chuckled. "I went and got that little clock from my room that cost about half as much, and set it down by the new one just to see if it wouldn't be ashamed enough to go."
"It couldn't bluish, so all it did was to hold its hands before its face. I suppose," asked her brother, "it's a wonder you didn't kill its engine."
"Well, I gave up finally," Loretta acknowledged. "And I took it back to the store. It seems I hadn't been very careful when I oiled it, so they would take it back, but told me to take it to the repair man."

THE STORY OF OUR STATES
By JONATHAN BRACE—Copyrighted 1920
VIII. SOUTH CAROLINA
AS MARYLAND had been made a proprietary government, in like manner the territory extending from Virginia to Florida was granted by Charles II in 1663 to eight as a reward for their efforts in his behalf. The name Carolina comes from the Latin, Carolus, meaning Charles. It was not really named after Charles II, but originally in honor of Charles IX, king of France, by Huguenots who built a fort near Beaufort in 1683.
The fact that the Carolinas became later two distinct colonies was due to chance. It happened that the earliest settlements located at points far removed from each other. The first permanent settlements in South Carolina were about Charleston, while those in North Carolina were around Albemarle sound. The life in the two sections also was quite different. South Carolina was largely devoted to the cultivation of rice and indigo and the planters soon grew very rich by their large estates on which the labor was performed by slaves. In fact, just before the Revolution the population showed just twice as many blacks as whites.
In 1779 the government of the Carolinas was turned back by the lord proprietors to the king and there was then formed the two separate provinces.
South Carolina was the eighth state to adopt the constitution, the vote of ratification being passed in May, 1788. The Palmetto State, as South Carolina is sometimes called, extends over 32,949 square miles, and it participates in the presidential election to the extent of nine electors.

Stories That Recall Others
In the Proper Place.
A young man went to call on his best girl the other evening. He took along with him several kodak pictures of himself that had been taken by friends while on his vacation and which he had just received. After he had showed them to her he told her she might have them. "Where shall I put them," he asked launily.
"Oh, over there in the nut bowl on the table," she told him.
And she did not notice the downcast look that came over his face.
Well Known Remedies.
Mr. X was ill with a bad cold, and the doctor who was summoned prescribed the old fashioned remedies, "colony and quinine internally and antiphotogenic to be applied externally."
It proved very effective and the maid boasted of his quick recovery to one of the neighbors. "And Mrs. X didn't do it," she said. "I was the one who gave him the remedy. She gave him quinine and calomel and covered his chest with alabaster."

CLEANED FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.
It is not surprising that the present stream of immigrants to America should exceed anything known in the past, and should be causing much congestion and embarrassment in the station at Ellis Island. In the first place the westward moving tide has for years been dammed by war barriers, and the mere removal of the barriers naturally tends to release a mighty flood. But there are many other causes why Europeans should be seeking a new land of promise in the states. Thousands have the best of reasons for not wishing to return. In Central Europe economic pressure has set on foot a movement comparable with the pressure of invading tribes in the early centuries of the Christian era. Moreover, the redistribution of territories, especially in southeastern Europe, has led many to seek escape from an unwelcome rule.
Dinner in Church.—The innovation at a city church of providing tables in the vestibule for mid-day lunches, will suggest to some moderns the possibility of devoting some of our superfluous city churches to a similar purpose. "Whether you eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," is St. Paul's way of reconciling acts and places, by making all alike sacred. A number of city burial grounds, equally consecrated with the churches, contain seats which are used daily in fine weather as lunch benches. During the past wet summer lunch under an umbrella has not been entirely unknown.
An Ancient Game.—Of ancient outdoor games there still survives one in a small area of Kent. Although it can never become a serious rival of the great ball-games of cricket and football, yet it is a game which should not be allowed to perish and the men of Kent are justly proud of having preserved it. It is called goal-running and to see the enthusiasm roused between neighboring villages in the "goal-running heats" suggests that it is a game well worth playing.
London's Good Harvest.—In the event

CARE OF CHILD MALNUTRITION CAUSES
The causes of malnutrition are in most cases not difficult to find. Among the most important are:
1. The child does not get sufficient food.
2. He does not get the right kind of food. He spoils his appetite for simple foods needed for growth, such as meat, cereals, vegetables, etc., by excessive indulgence in candy, sweets, pastry, and other indigestible food.
3. He eats irregularly, between meals, spoiling his digestion by cakes and trash.
4. He bolts his food, never taking time enough at meals to chew his food properly, he swallows it down with water.
5. He drinks tea or coffee instead of milk and water.
6. He does not get enough sleep; at 10 or 11 years he does not get to bed until 10 o'clock or after, when he should be in bed at 8 o'clock, and sleep with windows well open.
7. He suffers from habitual constipation.
8. He gets too much stimulation and emotional excitement—motion pictures and other evening entertainments.
9. He plays too hard—too many hours or in too active and intense a manner.
10. He is overworked in school or out; sometimes he has too many extra lessons or classes outside of school hours.
11. Malnutrition may also be caused or aggravated by such things as decayed teeth, enlarged or diseased tonsils or adenoids, and it may be the beginning of some serious disease.
12. In places where malaria or hookworm are present malnutrition is often the result of these infections.

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